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(54) Video gaming machine

(57) The machine provides a dramatic narration during which a player is invited to make choices by actuating player-operable controls, the outcome of each player choice, which is governed by chance, being shown by dramatic scenes which are part of the narration. The player choice may result in dramatic scenes on a screen (14) showing that the player has won a reward, has lost, or has his choice of a reward or an opportunity to make a further choice with the possibility of winning a higher reward. The individual outcomes are determined with the aid of a random number generator. In one embodiment, the random number generator functions by randomizing the output of a pseudo-random number generator. An auxiliary display may be provided using lamps to indicate game progress.

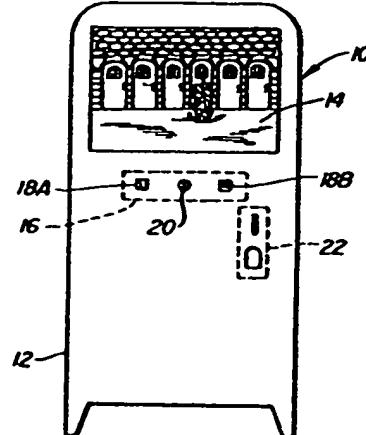


FIG. 1

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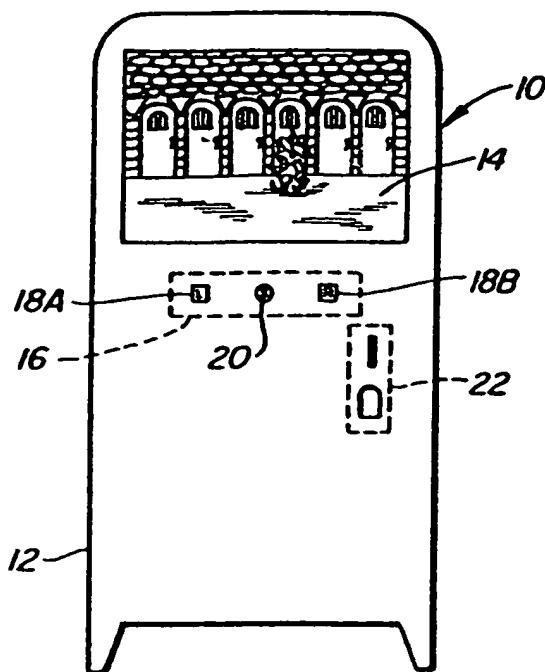


FIG. 1

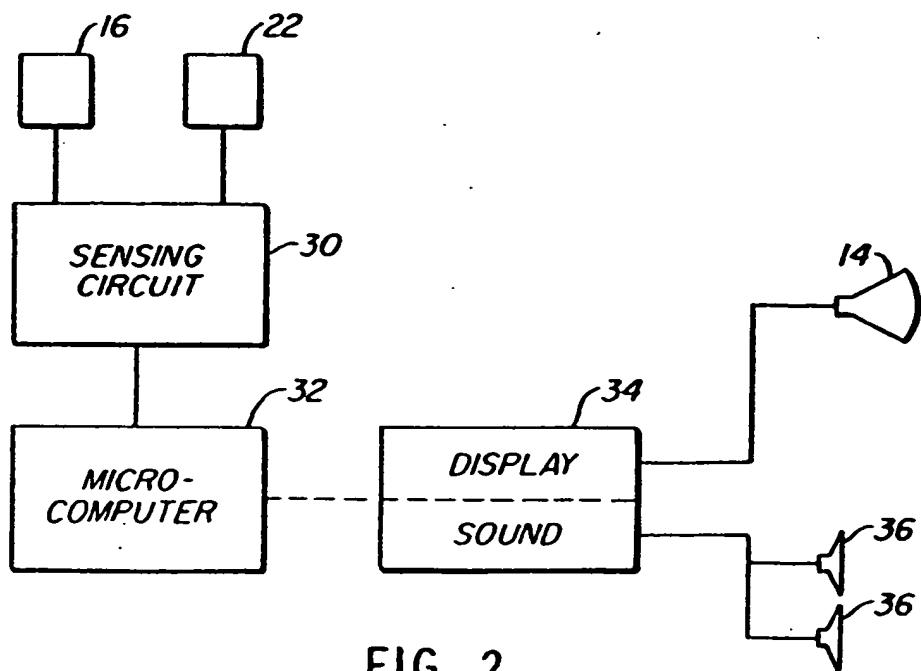


FIG. 2

2/5

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FIG. 3

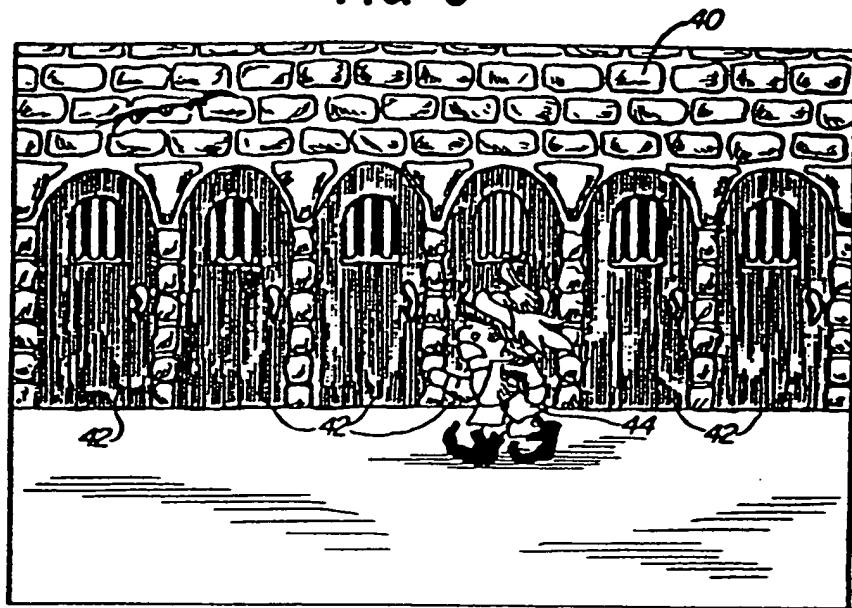


FIG. 4



3/5

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FIG. 5

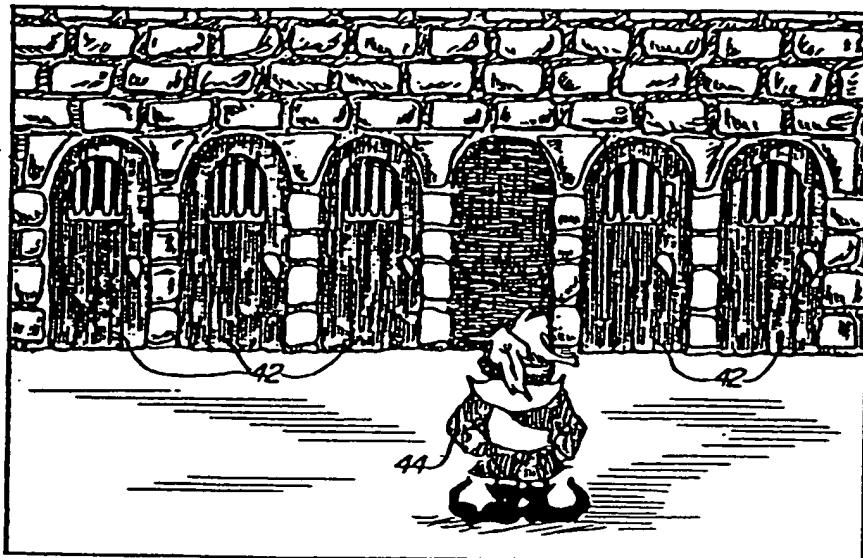
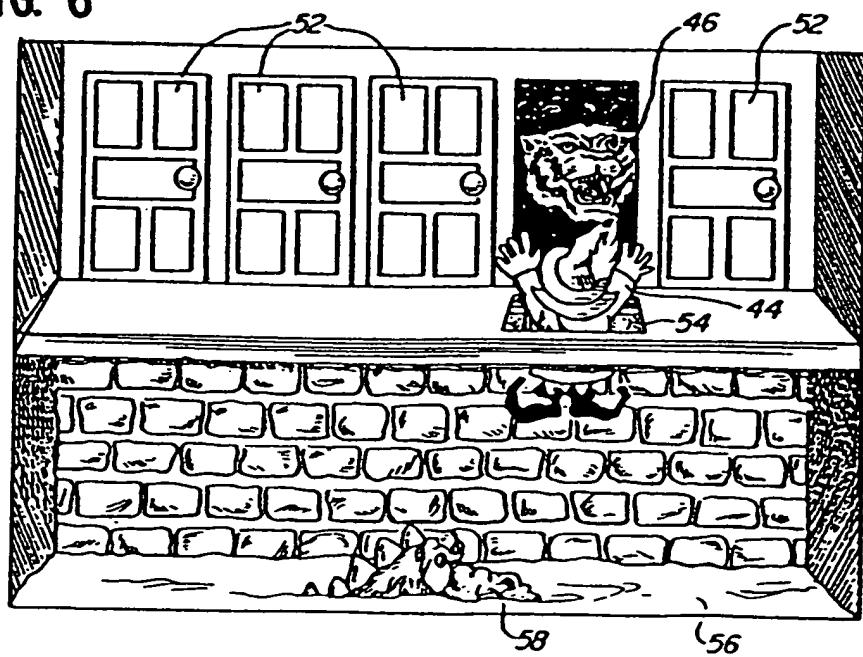


FIG. 6



4/5

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FIG. 7

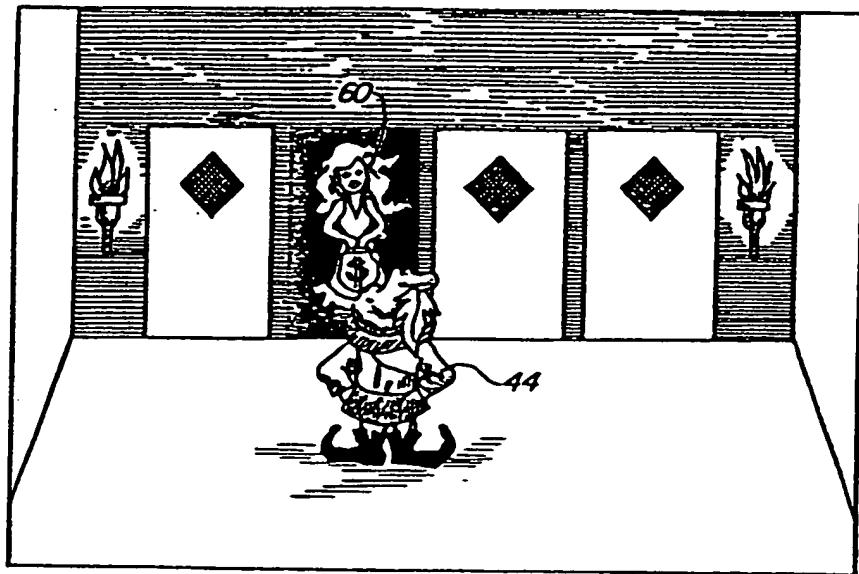
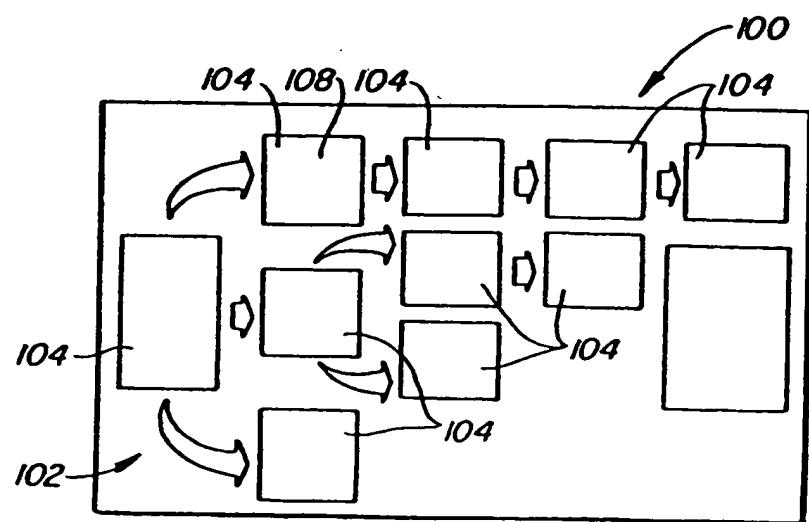
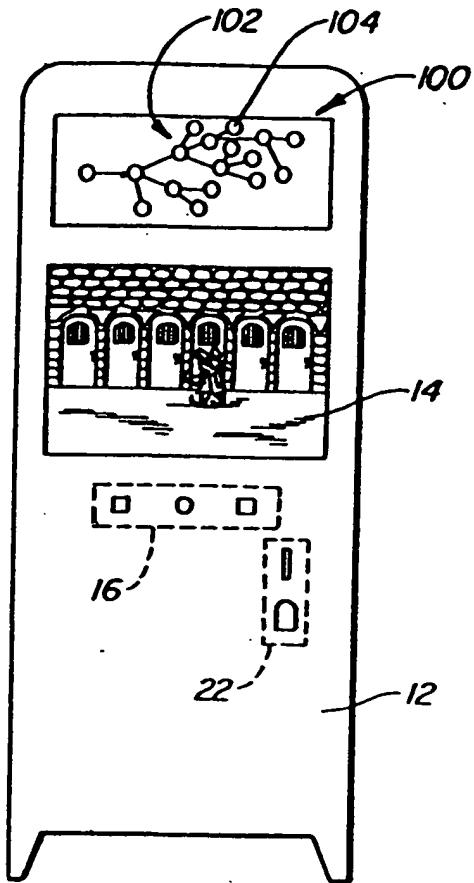


FIG. 8

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SPECIFICATION
Video Gaming Machine

Background of the Invention

1. Field of the Invention

5 This invention relates generally to electronic video amusement games. It relates more particularly to electronic video amusement games having an element of chance and thereby being suitable for gaming.

10 **2. Description of the Prior Art**

A variety of video games are known that present a player with choices having results determined by chance. Such games are thereby suitable for gaming purposes. Many such games

15 are modeled on gambling devices or gambling games that were known prior to the development of video game technology. Video slot machines, poker, keno, and dog races are known and in use today. A video slot machine mimics the behavior

20 of a traditional mechanical slot machine. Video poker simulates the card game of poker. Although such games are often commercial successes, they do not exploit fully the capabilities of present day video game technology.

25 **Summary of the Invention**

The new technology in video games allows the presentation of more imaginative displays than have been used in the past. Such displays may, for example, be used to provide dramatic narrations as formats for games of chance.

30 Features of the present invention may accordingly be embodied in a gaming machine which provides a dramatic narration involving chance.

A video gaming machine exemplifying such an embodiment generally provides a video screen for player viewing and controls for player operation. Display circuitry provides means for displaying scenes on the video screen. The scenes may feature images shaped to resemble objects that

35 might be featured in a story or a drama. The symbols therefore are narratively related objects.

The player operable controls provide means by which a player may designate one of the objects as his preferred selection. The controls, providing

40 input to the display circuitry, cause the display to indicate the player selection in accordance with the unfolding story.

Associated with the scenes on the video screen are means for assigning the designated object

45 randomly to one of a plurality of classes. The classes include at least a win class and a lose class. The player is, of course, unaware of the class assignment at the time of selecting an object.

50 Means for responding to the object selection by dramatic displays in accordance with the class to which the object has been assigned are also provided. Therefore, if the selected object is assigned to a lose class, the means for

55 responding to the player's selection causes the display means to display a scene symbolizing the fact that the player has lost. After showing the

65 scene, game play is terminated. Correspondingly, if the image selected is in a win class, then the means for responding causes the display to show a corresponding scene to the player symbolizing the fact that the player has won. The victory is then rewarded either with a prize or with an opportunity to continue playing for a greater prize.

70 The win class may thus encompass several subclasses. One subclass corresponds to a response which provides an immediate reward to the player in terms of money or tokens or other prizes. A second subclass corresponds to a response which provides the player with an opportunity for continued play. If the selected object is from the second subclass the player may be rewarded by a sequence of scenes having a dramatic relationship with the previous scenes

75 and culminating in a new scene where the player is permitted to make a new selection with the possibility of a greater reward. Alternatively, the player may be permitted to take a smaller reward and terminate the game at that point.

80 **Brief Description of the Drawings**

Fig. 1 illustrates a video game machine exemplifying features of the present invention;

85 Fig. 2 is a functional block diagram of the video game illustrated in Fig. 1;

90 Fig. 3 illustrates a dramatic scene on the screen of the video game machine of Fig. 1 during player selection at a six door level;

95 Fig. 4 illustrates a dramatic scene on the screen of the video game machine of Fig. 1 resulting from player selection of a lose class door at the six door level;

100 Fig. 5 illustrates a dramatic scene on the screen of the video machine of Fig. 1 resulting from player selection of a win class door at the six door level;

105 Fig. 6 illustrates a dramatic scene on the screen of the video game machine of Fig. 1 resulting from player selection of a lose class door at the five door level;

110 Fig. 7 illustrates a dramatic scene on the screen of the video game machine of Fig. 1 resulting from player selection of a reward class object at the five door level;

115 Fig. 8 illustrates a dramatic scene on the screen of the video game machine of Fig. 1 resulting from player selection of a win class at the two door level;

120 Fig. 9 illustrates an embodiment of a video game machine with an auxiliary display exemplifying features of the present invention; and

125 Fig. 9A is a detailed illustration of the auxiliary display in Fig. 9.

Detailed Description of a Preferred Embodiment

Referring more specifically to Fig. 1, a video gaming machine 10 includes a cabinet 12 containing a video monitor with a screen 14 and player operable controls 16. The player operable controls include, respectively, left and right switches 18A and 18B and a select button 20.

The cabinet also includes a pay in, pay out 22 for paying in and paying out money, tokens, or other indicia of value. Such pay in, pay outs in gaming machines are disclosed in U.S. Patent 4,238,147 5 issued to Lucero, *et al.* on December 9, 1980.

As shown in the functional block diagram, Fig. 2, the player operable controls 16, which may comprise potentiometers and switches, are sensed by a sensing circuit 30, such as are disclosed in the referenced patent. The sensing circuit converts the electrical signals generated by the player operable controls into electrical signals suitable for input into a microcomputer 32 or other digital circuit. The pay in, pay out 22 10 similarly cooperates with the sensing circuit 30 to exchange digital signals with the microcomputer to indicate the receipt to cause the paying out of indicia of value. When the microcomputer 32 states the game in response to such receipt it 15 proceeds in accordance with instructions in its memory to provide input to display and sound circuitry 34.

A video game exemplifying features of the present invention is constructed in the context of the well-known story by Frank R. Stockton, "The Lady or the Tiger?" Game play is initiated when a player deposits money in the pay in, pay out 22. As may be seen with respect to Fig. 3, the opening scene on the monitor screen 14 features 25 images such as a picture of a wall 40 having six doors 42 and a prince 44. The prince's image may be moved by operation of the left and right switches 18A and 18B to be positioned in front of any one of the doors. Operation of the select 30 button 20 then selects that door. The selected door is randomly assigned to a lose class or a win class. If the door selected is assigned to the lose class then, as illustrated in Fig. 4, the selected door appears to open and display a tiger 46 ready 35 to spring out and eat up the prince, ending the game. If the selected door is assigned to a win class as illustrated in Fig. 5, then the door appears to open and show a view of a hallway 48. A new scene is subsequently displayed featuring five 40 doors 52 in a wall, such as those illustrated in Fig. 6. At this time the display informs the player that he has alternatives. The player may terminate the game by operating the select button 20 during a designated time interval and receive a designated 45 reward from the pay in, pay out 22. Alternatively, he may continue playing by selecting a new door with the possibility of winning a larger reward.

If the player continues at the five door level his 50 selection may fall into one of three classes. If the door 52 selected is in the lose class, it opens to show the tiger 46, as illustrated in Fig. 6. At the same time a trap door 54 opens, dropping the prince into a moat 56 containing a crocodile 58, again ending the game. If the door selected is in 55 the win class, the door opens to show a view of a hallway, followed by a scene with four doors. The player is again given the alternatives of terminating the game with a designated reward or continuing play. Finally, if the door selected is in a 60 reward class, the door opens to show a lady 65

holding a bag of money 60 as illustrated at the four door level in Fig. 7. The player is then given a reward and the game ends.

The player who continues playing at the four door level may, with luck and suitable choice of options, eventually arrive at a scene presenting only two doors. If he continues to play at this level, then as illustrated in Fig. 8 his choice results in the random selection either of the lady or of the tiger in accordance with the dramatic context of the game.

It may accordingly be seen that a video gaming machine to be played by a player viewing a video screen and operating player operable controls

80 may comprise display means for displaying scenes including a plurality of images of narratively related objects on the video screen; designation means operatively connected to the display means and responsive to the player 85 operable controls for player designation of one object of the plurality; assignment means for assigning the designated object randomly to one of a plurality of classes, including at least a win class and a lose class, and response means 90 operatively connected to the display means and the assignment means and responsive to the designation by displaying a scene narratively related to the preceding scenes and indicating a win if the designated object is in the win class, 95 and a loss if the designated object is in the lose class.

Other embodiments of the invention may include more than a single display as in the example illustrated in Fig. 9. The example uses an

100 auxiliary display 100 to show the progress of the player through a maze 102 which is illustrated in the auxiliary display. The maze is shown to comprise interconnected rooms such as the room 104 depicted in the tree structure in Figure 9 and 105 shown in more detail in Fig. 9A. Each time the player passes through a door into a hallway such as the hallway 106 depicted in Figs. 5 and 9A he is shown to progress into a new room of the maze where he is faced with additional doors. The

110 player's progression from room to room in the maze may be shown by lamps, such as the lamp 108, which light up to show the player's position.

Random assignment of doors to classes is made with the aid of a random number generator 115 and a shuffle procedure. The shuffle procedure assigns n doors to j classes by first assigning the doors systematically to the classes. The doors are then relabeled according to the order of digits in a random shuffle of the n non-repeating digits 1, 2, 120 . . . n. Algorithms for random shuffling are discussed in D. E. Knuth, *The art of computer programming*, Reading, Mass., Addison-Wesley (1981) pp. 139—141, incorporated herein by reference. Shuffle algorithm P, discussed at 125 length in Knuth, may be used in a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Random assignment is exemplified in the context of the present invention by considering the assignment of four doors to classes such that 130 two doors are in the lose class, one is in the

reward class and one is in the win class. The fixed convention for systematic assignment will be to assign in the order: lose class, reward class, win class. Accordingly, denoting the doors by the symbol D1 . . . D4 . . . the initial assignments will be:

D1=lose

D2=lose

D3=reward

10 D4=win

The integers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are then randomly shuffled. If the results of the shuffle is the sequence 2413, then the resulting assignment of the doors will be:

15 D1=lose

D2=win

D3=lose

D4=reward

20 Shuffling requires the use of a random number generator. A known algorithm for generating pseudo-random sequences of numbers is the linear congruential method which is described in Knuth, pp 9—25, also incorporated herein by reference. However, the numbers generated in this manner are not truly random, as explained in Knuth, but actually comprise a sequence that repeats itself after a sufficiently long time. Such repetitious sequences are undesirable in gambling games because an observer who watches the game long enough can eventually detect the cyclical behaviour of the game and anticipate the choices made by the game.

25 Accordingly, provision is made to randomize the output of the pseudo-random number generator. That is, a pseudo-random number generator using the linear congruential method can generate repeating sequences of apparently random numbers with a long repetition period as explained in Knuth, pp 9—25. A random number generator of the present invention then chooses numbers randomly from the long repeating sequence.

30 Thus, to exemplify the principles of random number generation derivable from the present invention, a linear congruential generator may generate a pseudo-random sequence of numbers according to the iterative equation:

$$X^n + 1 = (aX_n + c) \bmod m \quad (1)$$

35 where

$$a=5^{15} \quad (2)$$

40 and c is the 35 most significant bits of the 40 bit hexadecimal number 361962E9A0. The modulus is

$$m=2^{36} \quad (3)$$

55 The constant c is odd and is therefore relatively prime with respect to m, which is necessarily even. At various times during the play of the game the microcomputer 32 program, filed on a microfiche as part of the present application, calls 60 a random number generator module to obtain a random number. When called, the microcomputer generates a sequence of four numbers using the linear congruential method algorithm. The four generated numbers are stored in sequence. The 65 random number generated is then chosen to be one of the four numbers according to the value of a variable contained in the microcomputer's internal memory.

70 Neither the order of magnitude of the constant c nor its least significant byte is affected by this procedure. It may therefore be seen that c remains relatively prime with respect to the modulus m and the order of the cyclical length of the generated random numbers is unaffected. On 75 the other hand, the modulation of c is truly random because the current value of the counter depends upon the number of periods between successive actuation of the select button. Accordingly, it may be seen that the linear 80 congruential method begins generating a new and generally different cycle of pseudo-random numbers after each actuation of the select button.

85 It will, of course, be understood that modification of the present invention in its various aspects will be apparent to those skilled in the art, some being apparent only after study and others being a matter of routine design. For example, the use of stories other than "The Lady or the Tiger?" to provide a game format would fall within the 90 teachings of the present invention. It is not necessary to the invention that the number of classes to which objects are assigned be limited to three. Game control and object assignment may be performed externally to an individual 95 game, as by a time-shared general purpose computer. It is also not at all necessary that random number generation be based upon sequences of numbers generated by the linear congruential method, or indeed, upon pseudo-random sequences. Accordingly, the scope of the 100 invention should not be limited by the particular embodiment and specific construction herein described, but should be defined only by the appended claims and equivalents thereof.

105 CLAIMS

1. A video gaming machine to be played by a player viewing a video screen and operating player operable controls, comprising:
display means for displaying scenes including a plurality of images of narratively related objects on the video screen;
designation means operatively connected to said display means and responsive to the player operable controls for player designation of one object of said plurality;
assignment means for assigning the designated object randomly to one of a plurality of
- 110
- 115

classes, including at least a win class and a lose class; and

5 response means operatively connected to said display means and said assignment means and

5 responsive to said designation by displaying a scene narratively related to said scenes and indicating a win if said designated object is in said win class, and a loss if said designated object is in said lose class.

10 2. A video gaming machine according to Claim 1 wherein said display means includes apparatus for generating a raster scan display on the video screen.

3. A video gaming machine according to either

15 of Claims 1 and 2, wherein said plurality of images includes a plurality of images at fixed locations on the video screen and at least one image that is movable with respect to said plurality of images at fixed locations.

20 4. A video gaming machine according to either of Claims 1 and 2, wherein said plurality of images includes a plurality of images of doors in an image of a wall.

5. A video gaming machine according to either

25 of claims 1 and 2, wherein said display means includes an auxiliary display for displaying the progress of the player with respect to a narration relating said narratively related objects.

6. A video gaming machine according to Claim

30 3 wherein said designation means, responsive to the player operable controls moves one of said at least one movable images into proximity of one of said plurality of images at fixed locations on said video screen to designate said one of the fixed images.

35 7. A video gaming machine according to either of Claims 1 and 2, wherein said assignment means includes a random number generator.

8. A video gaming machine according to Claim

40 7 wherein said assignment means uses a shuffle procedure including said number generator for assigning said designated object randomly to one of a plurality of classes.

9. A video gaming machine according to Claim

45 8 wherein said plurality of classes includes a win class, a lose class and a reward class.

10. A video gaming machine according to Claim 9, wherein said response means includes means for permitting a player to transfer a

50 designated object from said win class to said reward class.

11. A method for presenting a video game having a video screen and an operable control to be operated by a player comprising the steps of:

55 displaying a scene including a plurality of images of narratively related objects on the video screen;

requiring the player to operate the operable control to designate one of said plurality of

60 objects, said designated objects being assigned to one of a plurality of classes including at least a win class and a lose class, and;

displaying a resulting scene responsive to the designation, the resulting scene indicating a win if said designated object belongs to said win class, and a loss if said designated object belongs to said lose class;

said resulting scene being narratively related to the preceding said scenes.

70 12. A method for presenting a video game according to Claim 11 wherein said designated object is assigned to one of a plurality of classes by a shuffle algorithm.

13. A method for presenting a video game

75 according to Claim 12 wherein said shuffle algorithm includes the step of generating numbers in accordance with a linear congruential method.

14. A method for presenting a video game

80 according to Claim 13 wherein said step of generating numbers includes the step of choosing numbers at random generated by said linear congruential method.

15. A method for presenting a video game

85 according to Claim 14 wherein said step of generating numbers includes the steps of varying randomly the constant c used in said linear congruential method.

16. A method for presenting a video game

90 according to Claim 11 wherein the step of displaying a scene includes the step of providing an auxiliary display having lamps to mark the progress of a player during the game.

17. A video gaming machine according to

95 claim 1 and a method according to claim 11, substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to and as illustrated in the accompanying drawings.